

the whole course, is to be paid to grammar, in all its branches, to translation of Latin into English, and of English into Latin, and to compositions in both languages.

The last, but not the least, important thing to be mentioned, is the art of speaking. True it is, that we have no professor of oratory. But arrangements are made for having each student trained to this most desirable, useful art; and we refer to the exhibitions which have taken place to prove, that this art has not been unsuccessfully taught, or rather practised, in St. John's college.

From a conviction that St. John's college, if properly conducted, would afford important benefits to the state, the subscribers, and their associates, accepted a trust, which has occupied no inconsiderable portion of their time and attention. Nobody, in the beginning, could suppose, that all the youths on the western shore of Maryland, whose parents or guardians could bear the expense, might be educated at St. John's college. A discerning patriotic legislature had perceived, that one college at least on each shore of the state was requisite to keep up a succession of able and honest men to discharge the various offices in society. It was also expedient to prevent the sons of wealth from being sent out, and it was of no small consequence to retain money, in the state. They recollected instances in which promising youths had formed attachments abroad, and had been in consequence wholly lost to their native country. In short, the foundation of St. John's college was a measure which denoted the wisdom of a legislature, acting on the extensive scale of public good; and not studious only of the interests of the place in which a college might be fixed, by its trustees, at their first meetings.

The college, erected on the eastern shore, was proposed and advocated on the express principle of the incompetency of the county schools, which had been instituted under the proprietary government; and the funds of several of those schools were consolidated with the funds of Washington college. Who then could have foreseen, or even imagined, that neither of the colleges would be permitted to attain its maturity, and spread its reputation, before the idea should revive of having a public endowed school in each county; and that to county schools should be sacrificed the colleges. It is impossible that a man of true public spirit can be opposed to the erection of those schools; provided only that they can be properly conducted. If they cannot, the public treasure is wasted, and individuals may suffer an irreparable injury. But the foundation of those schools, or academies, formed by the union of two or more counties, does not necessarily demand the destruction of either of the colleges; nor could any important public benefit result from the suppression of those sacred institutions. Assuredly it will not be alleged, that Maryland is overstocked with seminaries of learning; and if it really be contemplated to destroy St. John's college for the advantage of one or more of the inferior institutions, the plan is one of the most illiberal, delusive plans, that ever was conceived. Can it be supposed that the advantage of locality will ever be overlooked? And if St. John's college be obnoxious, because its advantages are enjoyed chiefly by the citizens of Annapolis, can the proprietors or patrons of any other more favoured seminary flatter themselves that, in the end, a similar opposition will not be made to their darling institution? No! the sad truth is, that selfishness in numerous forms, at all times, and in all places, not only is at variance with general good, but often blindly exposes and defeats its own purposes. Suffer us to repeat, and let it never be forgotten, that St. John's college was instituted for great national purposes; and that, although the lustre of its name has of late been tarnished by the prevalence of certain malignant reports, we doubt not, that in a short time, its reputation will be fully retrieved. The good sense of our dispassionate fellow-citizens will convince them, on a candid perusal of this address, and a careful inquiry concerning facts, that no university, college or academy, in America, can afford advantages to a student superior to those at this moment afforded by St. John's college.

We run little risk of contradiction in alleging, that no seminary in the United States, possesses a principal, or superintendent, whose qualifications and merit are superior to those of Mr. McDowell, or professors and teachers, with whom their employers have better reason to be satisfied, than are the trustees of St. John's college with their several professors and teachers.

May we not then reasonably insist, that a seminary like St. John's college, is become more useful, instead of becoming unnecessary, from the institution of country schools and academies? Its trustees we may presume to declare, are men of information and character. It may therefore be deemed secure of the inestimable advantage of a proper superintendence. In spite of all that is, or may be said, it is capable of affording good models and examples; and if suffered to subsist, agreeably to the ideas of its founders, it will most certainly afford a choice of able teachers to fill all vacancies in the country schools, &c.

To conclude then—In behalf of the body of visitors and governors of St. John's college, the subscribers, in effect, ask no more, than that their fellow-citizens, who are to decide its fate, or to give their opinions concerning it, will attend to no suggestions, except those of strict justice, national honour, sound policy, and patriotism.

A. C. HANSON,

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton,  
RICHARD RIDGELY.

No. B. Each printer in Maryland is requested to insert in his paper the above address. If he shall

think proper to require a compensation for the same, the subscribers, on behalf of the college, agree to pay him for inserting it three weeks successively the sum of six dollars, and no more.

A. C. HANSON,  
R. RIDGELY.

3X

In CHANCERY, April 14, 1803.

ORDERED, That the sale made by JOHN WELCH, trustee for the sale of the real estate of PHILEMON BROWN, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 25th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 6th day of May next. The report states, that 281½ acres of land, subject to the widow's dower, was sold for £858 11 6, current money.

True copy,  
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

Michael & Barney Curran,

Have received, by the arrivals at Philadelphia,  
A handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of

CHINTZES and calicoes,  
Dimities and muslins,  
Marseilles quilting and printed jeans,  
Cambric dimities,  
Ditto muslin 3-4 and 9-3 wide,  
Coloured cambricks and ginghams,  
Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton hose,  
Extra long silk and kid gloves,  
Gentlemen's best beaver ditto,  
Striped and coloured nankeens,  
Figured sattins for gentlemen's vests,  
India book and jackonet muslins,  
British ditto, ditto, ditto,  
India crape handkerchiefs, and jackonet ditto,  
Irish linens and checks,  
And on hand some best London superfine clothes and cassimers,  
Cotton counterpanes and table clothes, &c. &c.

Annapolis, April 19, 1803.

In CHANCERY, April 6, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of RINALDO JOHNSON, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Rinaldo Johnson hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Rinaldo Johnson, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, and by serving a copy of this order on any two of his creditors, to whom, together, he owes not less than three hundred dollars, during the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the seventh day of May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Rinaldo Johnson's then and there taking the oath required for delivering up his property.

True copy,  
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, April 6, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of JOHN JOHNSON, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said John Johnson hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said John Johnson, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette during the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the seventh day of May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Johnson's then and there taking the oath required for delivering up his property.

True copy,  
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

Anne-Arundel county, 11th April, 1803.

I DO certify, that CHARLES POULTON has this day brought before me, a small sorrel GELDING, about 13 hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, as a trespassing stray; said horse has no perceivable brand, has a small blaze in his face, and some white spots on his back, appears to have been used as a work horse.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the main road between Annapolis and Baltimore-town.

CHARLES POULTON.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.  
ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraph, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grievess's paper, at Hagarstown.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions, on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday the 9th instant, a stout well made fellow, by the name of WILL, about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, his feet rather large, and when he stands or walks each of his toes turns much out, when spoke to he stammers much in his speech; he had on when he went away, a brown Welch cotton lappelled short coat and pantaloons, one blue coat, one clouded nankeen ditto, one cotton shirt, one osnabrig ditto, other apparel unknown, and it is probable, he has a pass as a free man to assist him in travelling. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any gaol in the State of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the state and brought home, shall receive TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, with reasonable charges paid, by applying to the subscriber, living near Mount Pleasant ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, and state aforesaid, and all persons are forewarned harbouring, and all masters of vessels are forbidden, at their peril, carrying off said negro.

ISAAC SIMMONS, of ABRAHAM.

April 14, 1803.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.